.. DECEMBER 4 WEDNESDAY ...

Emancipation. The Chicago Times says Abolitionism will have it that Democrats and other conservative people object to the emancipation of the four millions of negro slaves out of consideration for the rebel owners. No misrepresentation could be more atrocious. Democrats object to emancipation out of consideration-first, for the loyal white people of the whole country; and, second, for the negro slaves themselves. If nobody but rebels were concerned, the Abolitionists might emancipate the negroes and welcome, so far as Democrats would care. But the future of the North as well as the South, and the future of the white race on this continent, are concerned in emancipation. The rebellion is only a question of to-day. It can be put down. Emancipation is a question for all time. The deed once done, it can not be undone. The South once converted into a St. Domingo, it must remain so until a war of races shall exterminate the blacks.

How Is It! The sutlership of a regiment is regarded and probably is a very lucrative position. The appointment of sutler is properly within the province of the Colonels of regiments. Is it not a little singular that in a great many cases the Governor has reserved this appointment in officering a regiment, or indicated the person to be selected for that position? In one case we understand the sutler was the first appointment by the Governor in the regiment, without even consulting the persons whom he expected to make its field officers. We hear that in another instance, an editor, a favorite of His Excellency, received, or was promised, \$500, and another special friend \$250, for securing a sutlership. Are such the considerations which induces the Governor to make the appointment of sutlers a part of his patronage? If not, why is it that the Governor has insisted upon naming the sutlers in so many instances? Why should be deprive the Colonels of regiments the patronage properly belonging to them?

"The Governor and the Major Generalship."

The Journal says that the allegation that the Governor has been offered the appointment of Major General, and that he was holding it under advisement for several selfish considerations, is a sheer fabrication. And the Governor's organ further states that His Excellency has not "at any time desired it, or in any way sought for it." We guess the ogan does not speak by authority this time. Will the Governor explain what considertions induced the President to withdraw the appointment of General Morars to the position of Major General after he had announced that he had made it? What influence stood in the way of that appointment other than the Governor's aspirations? The charge that His Excellency never sought or desired the Major Generalship, is a "sheer fabrication." It is well known that three months ago the Governor desired that position. Then he had a project of organizing a legion, as he termed it, of some 12,000 or 15,000 troops well equipped in every respect, placing himself at the head as Major General, with able regular officers under him. The Governor is exceedingly anxious for military distinction, as his friends can testify. He would not hesitate for a moment to don the Major General's uniform if he was not afraid of the fire which would follow in his rear. His Excellency does not want an exposure of his administration at present, and therefor his fears in regard to the latter may overcome his ambition to display his handsome person (of which he is very vain) in regimentals. The Journal charges that a "cabal" has been formed to abuse the Governor. We pity him. We know of only one "cabal" in Indianapolis, and that is composed of "the beauty" and "the beast"-the Governor setting for the portrait of one and the Journal man for that of the other. No other two individuals in the State are better fitted "to cripple his administration and dishonor the State." as the printing contract of the Journal man will illustrate in his case, and the many queer schemes and acts of the other since by accident he became

acting Governor, will tell in his.

Inviting Mob Law. The Journal has, on several occasions, done all that was in its power to incite mob violence against this office and Democratic assemblages. In its issue of yesterday it renews its efforts in that line in anticipation, we prosume, of a Democratic township meeting which is to convene on Saturday next. From the best citizens of the city, members of different political parties, we hear the most decided expressions of condemnation of the course of the Journal clique in this regard. With one voice it is said that if the attempt is made by violence to deter freedom of speech and the freedom of the press it is hightime that it should be met with similar agencies. And we are authorized to say by men of character and wealth that if peaceable assemblages of citizens are disturbed by mob violence, or if the property of citizens is destroyed by mobs, the parties justifying such proceedings will be held to individual responsivility therefor, and the political party which will not disayow the atrocious sentiments and course of the Journal in its efforts to excite moh violence, will be held responsible for its acts. The infamy of that print is without parallel. Are the people of Indiana ready to surrender to the petty, malignant, official despotism which the Journal proposes to enforce? What is the offense of the Sentinel? We have criticised a few (and only a few of the multitude that we could) of Governor Monron's official acts. But it appears that under the present Republican dynasty it is a high misdemeanor to question the wisdom, the sagacity or the integrity of the acts of those in power. If any one has the temerity to commit so grievous an offense, mob law or the displeasure of the mit of doubt that important commercial ad due in large part from insurgents in open rebellion who have the highest interests of the country at heart, are not to assemble in peace to consider great questions of public policy. If the infamous attempt of the Journal to excite mob rule is repeated, or if such violence is attempted, the means will be forthcoming from citizens of the highest character to m untain the laws and the in their country's faith, and zeal for their country's been unwilling to go beyond the pressure of nepeace of the community at all hazards.

-One word as to ourselves. In referring to us, the Journal says: It was he who, at least on two occasions, with trembling knees and pallid lips, appealed to Gov-ernor Morton for protection against the violence

of his neighbors. We pronounce the foregoing statement meanly, wickedly and unqualifiedly false. The writer knew that it was so when he penned it. We never made any such appeal to the Governor, or have we ever visited him for any such a purpose. And the Journal, or His Excellency speaking through his organ, intimates in unmistakable language that a third mob would not be unacceptable to the Governor, and that he would be justified in standing quietly by and fail in the performance of a duty enjoined upon him by his position, because we have taken the liberty of calling the attention of the public, as it is our bounden duty to do, to official misconduct whether from ignorance or design. The Journal is Governor Mouron's organ and apologist, and if he does not disayow its infamous attempts to ex-cite mob violence to put down either criticism upon or opposition to his official acts, he will be regarded as aiding, abetting and justifying its course. In the latter case it will be a small attempt to play the dietator, alike ridiculous and consemptible, and such will it be regarded by every

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and

been engaged in an attempt to divide and destroy ance to his recommendation for increasing the tion of commerce, including specially the acquisi- well as with regiments. preservation of the Union. If we could dare to have characterized the Administrati against us, as already intended, is the embarrass-ment of commerce. Those nations, however, I would invite special attention to the recom-

It is not my purpose to review our There are three vacancies on the bench of liscussions with foreign States; because Supreme Court, two by the decease of Justices whatever might be their wishes or disposi- Daniel and McLean and one by the resignation of tions the integrity of our country and the stabil- Justice Campbell, and I have far forborne making ity of our Government mainly depends not upon nominations to fill these vacancies for reasons intelligence of the American people. The cor respondence itself, with the usual reservations, is herewith submitted. I venture to hope it will appear that we have practised prudence and liberality toward foreign Powers, averting causes of most competent men there probably would not rights and honor. Since, however, it is apparent even here upon the Supremebench. I have been on every side, while under this general recommen has heretofore been in the South would not, with some fortifications and depots of arms and mu-nitions, with harbor and navigation improve-ments at well selected points upon these, would from 147,000 in 1831 to 6.151,405 in 1861. Bebe of great importance to the national defense sides this, the country has generally outgrown of the Secretary of War expressed in his report all intended. The system requires that all the fore recommend, as a military measure, without a change of the system, because the add-that Congress provide for the construction of ing of justices to the Supreme Court enough for such a road as speedily as possible. Kentucky the accommodation of all parts of the country will, no doubt, co-operate, and through her legis-lature make the most judicious selection of the er too dangerous for a judicial body of any shall be from Lexington or Nicholasville to Cum- Circuit Courts are useful or they are not useful. tucky and the General Government co-operating, modifications occur to me here, which I think the work can be completed in a very short time, would be an improvement upon our present and when done, it will not only be of vast pres- system. Let the Supreme Court be of con-

their humane reform, except such as are mere- to the District Courts, and an independent Suly of temporary and accidental occurrence. I preme Court. 1 respectfully recommend to the invite your attention to the correspondence be-tween Her Britani: Majesty's Minister, accred of the statute law, with the hope that Congress ited to this Government, and the Secretary of will be able to find an easy remedy for the many State, relative to the detention of the British ship inconveniences and evils which constantly em-Perthshire, in June last, by the United States barrass those engaged in the practical adminissteamer Massachusetts for a supposed breaking of tration of them. Since the organization of the the blockade. As this detention was received Government, Congress has enrolled some 5,000 by an obvious misapprehension of the facts, and Acts and Joint Resolutions, which fill more than as justice required that we should commit no 6,000 closely printed pages, and are scattered sanctioned by public law, I recommend that an have been drawn in haste, and without suffiappropriation be made to satisfy the reasonable cient caution, so that their provisions are often

sor in his annual message to Congress in Decem- ascertain precisely what the statute law really is. ber last in regard to the disposition of the surplus It seems to me very important that the statute which will probably remain after satisfying the law should be made as plain and intelligible as

mant to the awards of the Commissioners, under as may consist with the fallness and precision the act of the 3d of March, 1859. isable to carry that recommendation into ef- I think, greatly facilitate the labors of those fect, I would suggest that authority be given whose duty it is to assist in the for investing the principal over the surplus administration of the laws and would be a referred to in good securities, with a view to the lasting benefit to the people by placing before ratification of such other just claim of our citi- them in a more accessable and intelligible zens against China, as are not unlikely to arise form the laws which so deeply concern their with that Empire. By the Act of the 5th of Au some, whose opinions I respect, that all the gust last, Congress authorized the President to acts of Congress now in force and of permanent defend themselves against, and to capture pi- written so as to be embraced in one volume, or at rates. This authority has been exercised in a least two volumes of ordinary and convenient size. single instance only. For the more effectual pro- and I respectfully recommend to Congress to tection of our extensive and valuable commerce | consider the subject, and if my suggestions be apin the eastern seas, especially it seems to me that proved, to devise such a plan as to their wisdom would also be advisable to authorize the com- shall seem most proper for the attainment of the manders of sailing vessels to recapture any prizes | end proposed. ished by law in Eastern countries to adjudicate many places of all ordinary means of ad 578,034 34, leaving a balance in the Treasury on permanent institution, but a temporary substithe 1st of July of \$2,257,065 80 for the first quar- tute, and to cease as soon as the ordinary courts ter of the financial year ending the 30th of September, 1861. The receipts from all sources, in \$102,532,509 27, and the expenses \$98,239,733 09, leaving a balance on the 1st of October, 1861 of especially in view of their increased number \$4,292,776 18. Estimates for the remaining three by reason of the war. It is as much the quarters of the year and for the financial duty of the Government to render prompt year of 1863, together with his views of the ways and means for meeting the demands is to administrate the same between private contemplated by them, will be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is gratifying to know the expenses made the Judicial Department, besides it is apparent

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. troops tendered greatly exceeds the force which Congress authorized me to call into the field. I refer with pleasure to those portions of his report which make allusion to the creditable degree of In the midst of unprecedented political trou-bles we have cause of great gratitude to God for army. The recommendation by the Secretary unusual good health and most abundant harvests.
You will not be surprised to learn that in the peculiar exigencies of the times our intercourse with foreign nations has been attended with the serious attention of Congress. A large ad profound solicitude, chiefly turning upon our own domestic affairs. A disloyal portion of the defection that has so considerably diminished the American people have, during the whole year,

mestic divisions, is exposed to disrespect abroad, and one party or both is sure, sooner or later, to invoke foreign intervention. Nations thus tempted to interfere, are not always able to resist the counsels of seeming expediency and ungenerous ambition, although measures adopted under such influences seldom fail to be unfortunate, and injurious to those adopting them. The disloyal citizens of the United States, who have offered also the form of the letter, marked A., and here the ruin of our country in reward for the aid and with .ransmitted. These gentlemen, I undercomfort which they have envoked abroad, have stand, entered upon the duties designated at the received less patronage and encouragement than times respectively designated in the schedule, they probably expected. If it were just to sup- and have labored faithfully therein ever since. pose, as the insurgents have seemed to assume, I therefore recommend that they be compenthat foreign nations in this case disregarding all sated at the same rate as Chaplains in the armoral, social and treaty obligations, would act my. I further suggest that general provision be solely and selfishly for the most speedy restorable made for Chaplains to serve at hospitals as

tion of cotton, these nations appear yet not to The report of the Secretary of the Navy prehave seen their way to the object more directly or sents, in detail, the operations of that branch of clearly through the destruction than through the service and the activity and energy which believe that foreign nations are actuated by results of measures to increase its efficiency and no higher principle than this, I am quite sure a power. Such have been the additions by construcsecond argument could be made to show them tion and purchase, that it may almost be said a that they could reach their aim more readily and navy has been created and brought into service easily by aiding to crush this rebellion than by since our difficulties commenced. Besides block-giving encouragement to the principal lever relied ading our extensive coast squadrons larger than on by the exciting of foreign nations to hostility ever assembled under our flag have performed

not improbably saw from the first that it was the mendation of the Secretary of the Nuvy for a Union which made as well our foreign as our do more perfect organization of the navy, by intromestic commerce. They can scarcely fail to ducing additional grades in the service. The perceive that the effort for disunion produces the present organization is defective and unsatisfacexisting difficulty, and that one strong nation tory and the suggestions submitted by the Depromises more durable peace and a more extensive, valuable and reliable commerce than can the the difficulties alluded to, promote harmony and same nation broken into hostile fragments. increase the efficiency of the navy.

them but upon the loyalty, patriotism, virtue and which I will now state: Two of the outgoing irritation, and with firmness maintaining our own take the personal hazard of accepting to serve that here as in every other State foreign dangers unwilling to throw all the appointments North-necessarily attend domestic difficulties, I recommend that adequate and ample measures the South on the return of peace, although I may adopted for maintaining the public defenses remark that to transfer to the North one which tion provision for defending our coast line reference to territory and population, be unjust. eadily occurs to the mind; and also in the same During the long and brilliant judicial career meetion ask the attention of Congress to our of Judge McLean his circuit grew into an great lakes and rivers. It is believed that empire, altogether too large for any one and preservation, and ask attention to the views our present judicial system, if uniformity was at upon the same general subject. I deem it of im- States shall be accommodated with circuit courts. ortance that the loyal regions of East Ten- attended by a Supreme Judge, while, in fact, see and Western North Carolina, should Winconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Florida, connected with Kentucky and other faith- Texas, California and Oregon have never had parts of the Union, by railroads. I there such courts. Nor can this be well remedied ie. The northern terminus must connect with sort, and the evil of it be one that some existing railroad, and whether the road will increase as new States come into the Union. berland Gap, or from Lebanon to the Tennessee | If useful no State should be denied them; if not line in the direction of Knoxville, or some still useful no State should have them. Let them be different line, can easily be determined. Ken- provided for all, or abolished as to all. Three ent usefulness, but also an available permanent venient number in every event, then, first,

aprovement, worth its cost in all the future. let the whole country be divided into circuits Some treaties, designed chiefly for the of convenient size, the Supreme Judges to sterests of commerce, and having no grave serve in a number of them corresponding ditical importance have been negotiated and will to their own number, and independent Circuit e submitted to the Senate for their consideration. Judges be provided for all the rest; or, secondly, though we have failed to induce some of the the Supreme Judges be relieved from circuit percial powers to adopt a desirable melio- duties, and Circuit Judges provided for all the ion for the rigor of maritime war, we have Circuits; or, thirdly, dispense with Circuit Courts removed all the obstacles from the way of altogether, leaving the Judicial functions wholly ligerent act, not founded in strict right as through many volumes. Many of these Acts and of the owners of the vessel for her de | obscure in themselves, or in conflict with each other, or, at least, so doubtful as to render it very I repeat the recommendation of my predeces- difficult for even the best informed persons to ims of American citizens against China, pur- possible, and be reduced to as small a compass of the will of the Legislature, and the perspi-If, however, it should not be deemed ad- cuity of the language. These well done, would

eafter in the course of our extensive trade interests and their duties. I am informed by struct the commanders of suitable vessels to and general nature, might be revised and re-

which pirates may make of U. States vessels and One of the unfavorable consequences of the r cargoes, and the Consular Courts estab present insurrection is the entire suppression in the cases in the event that this should not be ob ing civil justice by the officers and in the forms of ected to by the local authorities. If any good existing law. This is the case, in whole or in part, reason exists why we should persevere longer in in al the insurgent States, and as our armies ad-withholding our recognition of the independence vance upon and take possession of parts of and sovereignty of Havti and Liberia, I am these States, the practical evil becomes more apunable to discern it. Unwilling however, to parent. There are no courts or officers to whom inaugurate a novel policy in regard to them, the citizens of other States may apply for the enwithout the approbation of Congress, I submit forcement of their lawful claims against citifor your consideration the expediency of an appro- | zens of the insurgent States, and there is a vast riation for maintaining a Charge d'Affaires amount of debt constituting such claims; som near each of these States. It does not ad- have estimated it as large as \$200,000,000, official is the threatened visitation. And citizens | vantages might be secured by favorable trea | to loyal citizens, who are even now making great ics with them. The operations of the treas- sacrifices in the discharge of their patriotic duty my, during the period which has elapsed, to support the Government. Under these cirsince your adjournment, have been conducted cumstances I have been urgently solicited to eswith signal success. The patriotism of the peo- tablish, by military power, courts to administer ple has placed at the disposal of the Government summary justice in such cases. I have thus far the large means demanded by the public exigen- declined to do it, not because I had any doubt cies. Much of the national loan has been taken by that the end proposed, the collection of the debt, citizens of the industrial classes, whose confidence | was just and right in itself, but because I have deliverance from its present peril have induced | cessity in the unusual exercise of power; but the them to contribute to the support of the Govern powers of Congress I suppose are equal to the ment the whole of their limited acquisitions. This anomalous occasion, and therefore I refer the fact imposes peculiar obligations to economy whole matter to Congress, with the hope that in disbursement and energy in action. The the plan may be devised for the administration revenue from all sources, including loans, of justice in all such parts of the insurgent for the financial year ending on the 30th States and Territories as may be under the conof June, 1861, was \$86,835,900 27, and the trol of this Government, whether by a voluntary expenditures for the same period, including return to allegiance and order, or by the power payments on account of the public debt were \$84. of our armies. This, however, is not to be a

> cluding the balance from the 1st of July were means should be provided, if possible, for the necessary by the rebellion are not beyond the re- that the attention of Congress will be more than sources of the loyal people, and to believe that the same patriotism which has thus far sustained the Government will continue to sustain it till peace and union shall again bless the land.
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> I respectfully refer to the report of the Secretions of Congress will be more than usually engaged for some time to come with great national questions. It was intended by the organization of the Court of Claims mainly to remove this branch of business from the Hails of Congress, but while the Court has proved to be an tary of War for information respecting the numerical strength of the army and for recommendations having in view an increase of its efficiency and the well being of the various branches of the final. Fully aware of the delicacy, not to say service entrosted to his care. It is gratifying to danger, of the subject, I commend to your care-know that the patriotism of the people is ful consideration whether this power of making equal to the occasion, and that the number of judgments final may not be properly given to the

Court, reserving the right of appeal on questions | iana more on political and commercial;

decrease of more than eight per cent. as com- contest on our part, leaving all ques

permanent appropriation.

with the accompanying documents, exhibit the from the principles or general purposes stated condition of the several branches of the public and expressed in those documents.

from the Pension rolls. The relations of the Government with the insurgents. Northern Superintendency, and in that of New | soldier at first, have now an aggregate of not less nted since the 4th of March for this Superin- | doubtful whereabouts and existence

to the army of the insurgents; although the gov-erument has no official information upon the laid down their arms, and the people there have ubject. Letters have been written to the renewed their allegiance to and accepted the procommissioners of Indian affairs by several tection of the old flag. This leaves no armed romment chiefs, giving assurance of their loyalty | insurrection north of the Potomac or east of the the United States, and expressing the wish for | Chesapeake. the presence of the Federal troops to protect | Also, we have obtained a footing at each of them. It is believed that on the repossession of the isolated points of the southern coast of Fort the country by the Federal forces, the Indians Hatteras, Port Royal, Tybee Island, near Sawill readily cease their hostile demonstrations, vannah, and Ship Island, and we likewise have

the nation, has not a department or a Bureau, of Union is advancing steadily Southward nterest is so independent in its nature as his long life the nation has not been unmindfu not to have demanded and extorted more from of his merit, yet on calling to mind how faiththe Government, I respectfully ask Congress fully, ably and brilliantly he has served the conn given voluntarily with general advantage. An few of the now living had been born, and thencerual reports exhibiting the condition of our agri- forward continually, I cannot but think that we sent a fund of information of great practical consideration what farther mark of recognition value to the country. While I make no sugges- is due to him and ourselves as a grateful people. ion as to details, I venture the opinion that an | With the retirement of General Scott came the Agricultural or Statistical Bureau might executive duty of appointing in his stead, a Genaws for the suppression of the African Slave circumstance that neither in council nor country rade has been confined to the department of was there, so far as I know, any difference of the Interior. It is a subject of congratulation opinion as the proper person to be selected. The rewithal the efforts which have been made for the tiring Chief repeatedly expressed his judgment uppression of this inhuman traffic have re- in favor of General McClellan for the position, cently been attended with unusual success, and in this the nation seemed to give an unani-Five vessels being fitted out for the slave trade mous concurrence. The designation of General have been seized and condemned. Two masters McClellan is therefore in a considerable degree engaged in the trade and one person equipping the selection of the country as well as of the exected to the penalty of fiine and imprison nent, there will be given him the confidence and cordi-

est grade of offence under our laws, the punish- serve the country. It has been said that nent of which is death. The territories Colorado, Dakotah and Neva- and the saving is true, if taken to mean no da, created by the last Congress, have been or- more than that an army is better directed by ganized, and civil administration has been a single mind, though inferior, than by two augurated therein, under auspices especially superior ones at variance and cross purposes, and gratifying, when it is considered that the the same is true in all joint operations wherever leaven of treason was found existing in those engaged can have none but a common end some of these new countries when the federal in view, and can differ only as to the choice of officers arrived there. The abundant natural means. In a storm at sea no one on board can esources of these Territories, with the security wish the ship to sink, and yet not unfrequently all and protection afforded by organized government. go down together, because too many will direct will doubtless invite to them a large immigration | and no single mind can be allowed to control. when peace shall restore the business of the | It continues to develop that the insurrection untry to its accustomed channels. I submit the resolutions of the Legislature of Colorado, which evince the patriotic spirit of the people. Conclusive evidence of this is found

the people of the Territory. So far the United in the most grave and maturely considered pub-States authorty has been upheld in the Territories, lic documents, as well as in the general tone as it is hoped it will be in the future. I com- of the insurgents. In these documents we mend their interests and defense to the enlight find the abridgment of the existing right ened and generous care of Congress. I recom- of suffrage and the denial to the people of all mend to the favorable consideration of Congress right to participate in the selection of public the interests of the District of Columbia. The officers, except the legislative body, advocated insurrection has been the cause of much suffering with labored arguments that large control of and sacrifice to the inhabitants, and as they have the Government in the people is the source of all no representative in Congress, that body should political evil, a monarchy itself is sometimes hinted not overlook their just claims upon the govern- at as a possible refuge from the power of the ment. At your late session a joint resolution was adopted authorizing the President to take measures ly be justified were I to omit raising a warning for facilitating a proper representation of the in- voice against this approach of returning despotism. Justrial interests of the United States at the ex- It is not needed nor fitting here that a general arbition of the industry of all nations, to be hold- gument should be made in favor of popular inen at Louden in the year 1862. I regret to have stitutions, but there is one point with its connecbeen unable to give personal attention to this tions not so hackneyed as most others, to which I subject, a subject at once so interesting in itself ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place so extensively and intrinsically connected capital on an equal footing with, if not above labor with the material prosperity of the world. in the structure of the government. It is assumed Through the Secretaries of State and Interior a plan or system has been devised and partly maured which will be laid before you. Under, and by virtue of the act of Congress him to labor. This assumed, it is next considered stitled an act to confiscate property used for in- whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers surrectionary purposes, approved August 6th, and induce them to work by their own con-1861, legal claims of certain persons to the la- sent or buy them and drive them to it without

bor and service of certain other persons have their consent. Having proceeded so far it is become forfeited, and numbers of the latter thus naturally concluded that all laborers are either iberated are arready dependent upon the United hired laborers or what we call slaves, and further ates, and must be provided for in some way it is assumed that whoever is once a hired esides this. It is possible that some of the laborer is fixed in the condition for life. Now States will pass similar enactments for there is no such relation between capital and latheir own benefit respectively, and by bor as assumed, nor is there any such thing as the operation of which persons of the same a freeman being fixed for life in the condition class will be thrown upon them for disposal. of a hired laborer. Both of these assumptions are false and all inferences from them are vide for accepting such persons from such groundless. Labor is prior to and independent of States, according to some mode of valuation capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and lieu pro tanto of direct taxes, or upon some | could never have existed if labor had not first other plan to be agreed on with such States existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and respectively, that such persons on such deserves much the higher consideration. Capital acceptance by the General Government be at has its rights, which are as worthy of proonce deemed free, and that in any event steps be tection as any other rights; nor is it detaken for colonizing these classes or the one nied that there is and probably there always first mentioned if the other shall not be brought will be a relation between labor and capital. into expediency in same place or places in a climate congenial to them.

It might be well to consider, too, whether the

into expediency in same place or places in a climate congenial to them.

producing mutual benefits. The error is in
assuming that the whole labor of community exists within that relation. A few men own capital,

free colored people, already in the United States, and that few avoid labor, and make their capital could not, so far as individuals may desire be incould not, so far as individuals may desire be included in such colonization. To carry out the plan of colonization may involve the acquiring of territory and also the appropriation of money beyond that to be expended in the territorial acquisition. Having practiced the acquisition of territory for nearly fifty years the question of constitutional power to do so is no longer an open one with us. The power was first questioned by Mr. Jefferson, who, however, in the purchase of Louisiana yielded his scruples on the plea of great expediency. If it be saidthat the only legitimate object of acquiring territory is to slaves on the other. It is not forgotten that a only legitimate object of acquiring territory is to furnish homes for white men, this measure effects that object, for the emigration of colored men leaves additional room for white men remaining or coming here. Mr. Jefferson, however, placed the importance of purchasing Louis on the obe hand, nor or inred laborers or slaves on the other. It is not forgotten that a considerable number of persons mingle their own labor with capital—that is, they labor with their own hands, and also buy or hire others to labor for them, but this is only a mixed and not a distinct class. No principle stated is

of law to the Supreme Court, with such other than on providing room for population. On this provisions as experience may have shown to be whole proposition, including the appropriation of money with the acquisition of territory, does not the acquisition to the report of the Postmaster the expediency amount to absolute necessity, that General, the following being a summary statement of the condition of the Department: The petuated? In considering the policy to be revenue from all sources during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1861, inding the annual permanent appropriation of inevitable conflict for this purpose shall 7,000,000 dollars for the transportation not degenerate into a violent and remorseless of free mail matter was \$9,049,296 40, being about two per cent. less than the revenue of 1860.

The expenditures were \$13,606,709 11, showing Union prominent as the primary object of the pared with those of the previous year, and teav-ng an excess of expenditures over the revenue deliberate action of the legislature. In the exfor the last fiscal year of over \$557,462 71.

The gross revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1863, is estimated at an increase of four per cent. on that of 1861, making \$8,683, mation the law of Congress, enacted at the 1000, to which should be added the earnings of late session, for closing those ports; also obeview. the department for carrying free matter, viz: ing the dictates of prudence as well as the \$700,000, making \$9,382,000. The total expenditures for 1863 are estimated at \$12,582,000,

I have adhered to the act of Congress to conleaving an estimated deficiency of \$3,345,000, to be supplied from the Treasury, in addition to the ses. If a new law upon the same subject shall ermanent appropriation.

The present insurrection shows, I think, that The Union must be preserved, and hence all disthe extension of this District across the Potomac | pensable means must be employed. We should river at the time of establishing the Capital here, was eminently wise, and consequently that the re-linquishment of that portion of it which lies in the the loyal as well as the disloyal are indispensible. State of Virginia, was unwise and dangerous. I The inaugural address, at the beginning of the submit for your consideration the expediency of Administration and the message to Congress at egaining that part of the District and the restora- the late special session were both mainly devoted on of the original boundaries thereof through to the domestic controversy out of which the inegotiations with the State of Virginia. surrection and consequent war have sprung. The report of the Secretary of the Interior, Nothing now occurs to add or subtract to or

siness pertaining to that Department. The de The last ray of hope for preserving the Union pressing influences of the insurrection have been peaceably expired at the assault upon Fort specially felt in the operations of the Patent and Sumter, and a general review of what has oc-General Land Office. The cash receipts from curred since may not be unprofitable. What the sales of public lands during the last year was painfully uncertain then is much bet-have exceeded the expenses of our land system defined and more distinct now, and the em only about two hundred million dollars. progress of events is plainly in the right dihe sales have been entirely suspended in rection. The insurgents confidently claimed the Southern States, while the interruptions to a strong support from the North, of Maof large numbers of men from labor to military Union were not free from apprehension on this service have obstructed settlements in the point. This, however, was soon settled definitely new States and Territories of the North west, and on the right side. South of the line noble The receipts of the Patent office have declined little Delaware led off right from the first. a nine months about 100,000 dollars, rendering Maryland was made to seem against the large reduction of the force employed necessary Union. Our soldiers were assaulted, bridges o make it self-sustaining. The demands upon were burned and railroads torn up within her Pension office will be largely increased limits, and we were many days at one time withby the insurrection-numerous applications for out the ability to bring a single regiment over her pensions based upon the casualties of the soil to the capitol. Now her bridges and railexisting war have already been made. There is roads are repaired and opened to the government. cason to believe that many who are now upon | She already gives seven regiments to the cause the pension roll, and in receipt of the bounty of of the Union and none to the enemy, and her the Government, are in the ranks of the insur-gent army, or giving them aid and comfort. The Union by a large majority, and a larger aggreecretary of the Interior has directed the suspen- gate vote than ever before gave to any candidate ion of the payment of the pension of such per- or any question.

sons upon proof of their disloyalty. I recom-mend that Congress authorize that officer to decidedly, and, I think, unchangeably, ranged on cause the names of such persons to be stricken | the side of the Union. Missouri is comparatively quiet, and I think can not again be overrun by the Indian tribes have been lately disturbed | These three States, of Maryland, Kentucky and by the insurrection, and especially in the Missouri, neither of which would promise a single

Mexico. The Indian country south of Kansas than forty thousand in the field for the Union, s in possession of insurgents from Texas and while of their citizens not less than a third in Arkansas. The agents of the United States ap- number are among the insurgents, and they of tendency have been unable to reach their posts, After a somewhat bloody struggle of months, while the most of those who were in office before winter closes on the Union people of Western that time have espoused the insurrectionary Virginia, leaving them masters of their own cause and claim to exercise the powers of country. An insurgent force of about 1,500 for agents by virtue of commissions from the months dominating the narrow pen-

nsurrectionists. It has been stated in the public insular region constituting the counties of press that a portion of these Indians have been Accomac and Northampton and known as organized as a military force, and are attached the Eastern shore of Virginia, together

and resume their former relations to the Gov- some general accounts of popular movements in behalf of the Union in North Carolina and Ten-Agriculture, confessedly the largest interest of | nessee. These things demonstrate that the cause but a clerkship only assigned to it in the Gov-ernment. While it is fortunate that this great has retired from the head of the army. During

o consider whether something more cannot be try from a time far back in our history, when culture, commerce and manufactures would pre- are still his debtor. I submit, therefore, for your robably be organized. The execution of the eral in chief of the army It is a fortunate and one captain taking up a cargo of Africans on | al support, thus by fair implication promised and poard his vessel has been convicted of the high- without which he cannot, with so full efficiency, one bad general is better than two good ones

-Parke C. C. Affirmed. Cass C. C. Dismissed. Marion C. P. Affirmed. John P. Hunter et. al. vs. Wm. Miller et. al.-Warren C. C. Reversed. Putnam C. C. Affirmed. Ruel Downs et al. vs. Elizabeth Downs-Sulivan C. P. Affirmed. Robert A. Adams et. al. vs. Francis M. Deval is largely, if not exclusively, a war upon the first et. al. Affirmed.

Morris Jones vs. John C. Gregg-Wayne C. P. Reversed. Andrew Jebreff vs. John Bugh-Blackford C. James Odell vs. Samuel Shokney-Randolph C. P. Dismissed. R. W. Hamilton vs. Enoch Rogers-Randolph C. P. Dismissed.

Hiram Barton vs. President and Director Obio nd Mississppi railroad-Ripley C. P. dismissed. Richard B. Roberts et al. vs. Absalom Leonard, Parter C. P. dismissed. John Harges, et al. vs. Commissioners, Greene ounty-Greene C. C .- dismissed. Hemill S. Thompson, vs. John W. Haysmith, Blackford C. C.—dismissed. John Thompson, et al. vs. Abraham Ackland,

John Thompson, et al. vs. John V. Robbins, et al Jasper C. P .- dismissed. Wm. D. Lee, vs. Samuel Bonner, Jasper, C. C. Calvin Thomas, vs. Richard S. Hubbard, Lagrange, C. C .- dismissed. on, et al. vs. Elliott H. Pend ton, et al. Cass C. P .- dismissed.

Jasper C. P.—dismissed.

Wm. Hawkins, et al. vs. Ezekiel Thomas-Hancock C. C. Dismissed. Commissioner's Sullivan Co. vs.-John S. Buskirk, Sullivan C. C. Dismissed John A. Brookwalter et al. vs.-Anderson Whitend et al. Wabash C. C. Dismissed. Zachariah Merritt vs. John Talkner-Wayne

Joseph Cox et al. vs. Thomas Gillum-Orange C P Dismissed William Wright vs. James Rogan, Cass C. C. John McKee vs. John S. McDonald-Putnam Anthony Enatz vs. Charles E. Herman-Marion C. C. Dismissed Ben. T. Kenyon et al. vs. Marshall Williams-

St. Joseph C. C. Dismissed.

President and Directors of O. and M. Railroad vs. Joseph Barickman-Ripley C. C. Re-John W. Godman vs. John P. Smith-Tippe canoe C. P. Affirmed. Wm. S. Lingle vs. Ira Clemens et al .- Tippe anoe C. C. Reversed. Aaron H. Wornack vs. Ben. Jenkins-De

Alexander H. Campbell vs. John Gates-Union P. Affirmed. Thomas Sibert vs. Junction Railroad Company Hancock C. C. Affirmed. Henry S. Louckheim vs. Charles Gill-Elkhart Thomas A. E. Campbell vs. John S. Go al-Porter C. P. Affirmed.

Asale Highnote vs. James Hickery et al-Mor ran C. C. Reversed. Wm. H. Stevens vs. Larkin H. Hewett-Boone hart C. C. Affirmed. Johnathan Lee vs Matilda M. Spe

Jasper C. C. Affirmed

listurbed by the existence of this mixed class, Again, as has already been said, C. C. Affirmed. there is not, of necessity, any such thing as Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company the free hired laborer being fixed for that vs. Conrad Renner-Dearborn C. C. Reversed, condition for life. Many independent men President and Directors of the O. and M. everywhere, in these States, a few years back Railroad vs. Silas D. Huckleberry-Jennings C. in their lives were hired laborers. The prodent C. Affirmed. penniless beggar in the world labors for wages Cynthia C. Clendenning vs. John Clymer e a while and saves a surplus with which to buy al-Minmi C. P. Reversed. tools or land for himself, then labors on his State ex rel. Frisbie vs. Wm. P. Hart et al .own account, and at length hires another new beginner to help him. This is the just and Commissioners of War generous and prosperous system which opens the Butterworth-Vanderburg C. C. Affirmed. way to all-gives hope to all-and consequently Commissioners of Fountain county vs. Joseph ogress and improvement of the condition to alk | Couts-Fountain C. C. Reversed No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up or on from poverty, none C. C. Affirmed. less inclined to take or touch aught which | Charles Phillip et al. vs. James W. Stewartthey have not honestly earned. Let them be Tippecanoe C. C. Affirmed. sware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, Posey C. C. Reversed. will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disa- Gibson C. C. Affirmed.

Samuel W. Peck vs. Andrew Martin-Davies

Commissioners of Warrick county vs. Wm.

Joseph Popham vs. John Snider-Kosciuske

David Phillips et al. vs. Frederick Reichert-

Andrew Lewis et al. vs. William Phillips

Administratrix-Johnson C. P. Reversed.

John D. Mitchell et al. vs. Mary Parkhurst,

SIXTH DAY.

Andrew Rigsbee vs. Robert B. Bower-Shelby

Lafayette M. Flouney vs. City of Jeffersonville

The city of Logansport vs. John S. Blakemore

James St. John vs. Steven Hardwick-Hend

SEVENTH DAY.

Christopher C. Loomis et al. vs. Dennis Dono

John L. Overton et al. vs. Daniel Behymer-

James C. Denny et al. vs. Charles Graeter-

Peter Schooner, Adm., vs. John W. Quick-

Wm. Moflit vs. Abraham Beninger et al .- Ma-

John Moffitt et al. vs. Lawrence M. Vance-

William Smith et al. vs. Jacob Elias et al .-

Ezra W. Searce vs. Illinois Central R. R. Co.

EIGHTH DAY.

Noah C. Catterlin vs. Benjamin F. Douglass.

Samuel J. Chandler et al. vs. Benjamin Ken-

John L. Keller vs. Christian Miller-Wabash

Peter Urton vs. James H. Luckey-Wells C.

Joseph Kirkman vs. George A. Allen-Gibson

William Hazelrigg et al. vs. Iseac Wainright

Moses Fowler et al. vs. James Hawkins-Tip-

Frederick Smallhouse et al. vs. Egbert A.

Britton M. Richardson vs. George Stont-

Robert Duck vs. State ex rel. Mary J. Dill-

Elijah Culp et al. vs. John W. Phillips et al .-

Telegraphic News.

From Washington.

This afternoon, the pickets of Gen. Blenker's

Sharp firing took place, and the result was one

A most important order will soon be issued

from Headquarters, intorming the Governors of

batteries, or independent companies must be rai-

The regiments now forming will be completed

the service to assign the men already raised to in-

complete organization actually in the field.

nless it shall be deemed more advantageous to

General Superintendents of the volunteer ser-

vice will be appointed for all the States, and re-

cruiting in each will be directed upon the system

brigade were attacked at Annandale, by a party

of rebel cavalry, who came across our men un-

rebel killed and two wounded and taken prison-

A special to the Tribune says:

sition of the War Department.

arsued in the regular army.

van-Cass C. P. Reversed.

Marion C. C. Affirmed

Morgan C. P. Dismissed.

rion C. P. Affirmed.

bilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost. From the first taking of our national census to the last are 70 years, and we find our population at the end of that period eight times as great as C. P. Reversed. it was at the beginning. The increase of those other things which men deem desirable has been —Clark C. P. Reversed. even greater. We thus have at one view what the popular principle applied to government through the machinery of states & the Union has produced in a given time, and also what if firmly maintain- ricks C. P. Affirmed.; 5 per cent. ed it promises for the future. There are already among us those who, if the Union be preserved, ble C. P. Affirmed. will live to see it contain 250,000,000. The struggle of to day is not altogether for to-day. It Wabash C. P. Affirmed, 5 per cent. is for a vast future also. With a firm reliance on Solomon Henry vs. William H. Costs-Put Providence all the more firm and earnest let us nam C. P. Reversed. proceed in the great task which events have develved upon us. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Marion C. P. Affirmed. Washington, Dec. 2. 1861.

Supreme Court of Indiana -- November Term.

FIRST DAY. This Court commenced on the 25th. Present-Hon. Andrew Davidson, Hon. James L. Worden, Knox C. P. Affirmed. Hon. James L. Hanna and Hon. Samuel E. Per- Robert P. Gray et al. vs. Franklin Landers-

There were a number of lawyers from all parts Warren C. P. Affirmed. of the State in attendance. William R. Holcraft et al. vs. Zachariah M Shirley-Crawford C. C. Reversed. William R. Holcraft et al. vs. Marshall Hallut

Marion C. C. Affirmed. Marion C. P. Affirmed. -Crawford C. C. Reversed William R. Holcraft et al. vs. David Wright et | Elliott Halstead vs. Richard P. Brown-Sulli van C. P. Affirmed. al.-Crawford C C. Reversed. Isaac Brown vs. Silas B. Manesley-Henry C. Hendricks C. C. Reversed. John Black vs. Mahlon Johnson-Delaware C. | Alexis Volz vs. George Newbert et al.-Ripley P. Dismissed at applicant's cost. C. C. Affirmed, Zachariah Snell vs. John B. New-Marion C. P. Reversed. The State ex rel. Commissioners Wabash Co. Clinton C. C. Affirmed.

vs. Washington D. DePaw-Washington C. C. ton-Shelby C. P. Reversed. Francis D. Lasselle vs. Charles M. Wells-Alen C. P. Reversed. C. P. Affirmed. Shin go-guah Godfrey vs. John W. Miller-Miami C. C. Reversed. P. Affirmed. Joseph Maxwell et al. vs. Jacob Mullis-Oringe C. C. Affirmed. C. P. Affirmed. Chauncev Rose et al. vs. Wm. H. Comstock et Nimrod C. Sparks vs. William G. McFarland et al.—Vigo C. P. Affirmed. al.—Vigo C. C. Reversed.

James Story vs. Wm. H. Hill—Allen C. P. Affirmed. Union C. P. Affirmed. Board of Commissioners of Wabash county vs. Lewis Street-Wabash C. P. Reversed. pecanoe C. C. Affirmed. Sarah Cressey et al. vs. John W. Webb-Marion C. C. Reversed. Thompson et al .- Allen C. P. Affirmed. John Doe ex. dem. vs. Trustees of Attica-Fountain C. C. Under advisement. Grant C. P. Affirmed.

SECOND DAY. Dearborn C. P. Affirmed. Amilla Huff vs. Alvin Norton-Lagrange C. Dismissed by appellant. James Branham et al. vs. James Bradford-Jasper C. C. Affirmed. Decatur C. C. Affirmed. Nelson Cooper vs. Robert Lingo-Howard C. Reversed. John King vs. City of Madison-Jefferson C.

Reversed William Butler et al. vs. Isaac Myers-Wayne C. C. Affirmed. John A. Lane vs. Lorenzo Miller-Orange C. Reversed. William Justice vs. State-Knox C. P. Nancy Bellows et al. vs. Wm. McGinnis-Clark C. C. Reversed. Wm. Emerson vs. Mark Jones et al.-Tippe sanoe C. P. Affirmed, with 5 per cent. damthe several free States that no more regiments, Jacob Kimbleth vs. Michael Collins et al .-

Hendricks C. C. Affirmed. sed or received by them, except upon the requi-George Lucas vs. Alden Tucker-Laporte C. State Bank of Ind. vs. Esther Ewing .- Allen C. C. Affirmed. John Saval et al. vs. Nathan Rowley-Van derburgh C. C. Reversed. Abram Bird vs. John B. Stumph-Marion C. Affirmed, with 5 per cent, damages. William S. Murdock vs. Edward Chimner et al.-Benton C. C. Reversed. Mary E. Smith et al. vs. Roswel C. Smith, ad-

These Superintendents will be officers of artil lery not serving in the field. inistrator-Tippecanoe C. C. Reversed. Depots for the collection and instruction of re cruits under command of the Superintendents Robert A. Adams et. al. vs. William Tilden et. will be established at the following places and al .- Marion C. C. Affirmed. such others as shall be considered advantageous John Cleffand et. al. vs. Alvin Bland et. al .in each of the States in the West: Hendricks C. P. Dismissed. Minnesota, Fort Snelling; Iowa, Davenport; Simeon Loften vs. Cyrus D. Vogles-Washing-Wisconsin, Madison; Missouri, Jefferson or Benon C. C. Reversed. ton Barracks: Michigan, Detroit; Illinois, Spring-Evansville and Crawfordsville R. R. Co. vs Stephen Huatt-Sullivan C. C. Reversed. Wm. Humphries et. al. vs. Sarah Johns et. al.

field; Indiana, Indianapolis; Ohio, Columbus Kentucky, Louisville. The enlistment papers for the volunteers will be the same as for regulars. Clothing will be is-Henry Bernhersal vs. Richard Field et. al .sued to them at the State Depots. Commanders of regiments in the field wanting troops will make Wm. Moffittt, et. al. vs. Lewis Muddox et. al .requisitions directly on the Superintendents for their respective States. Herman Hocker vs. John C. Blake et. al .-

No more cavalry will be accepted by the Goveroment, and it is the purpose of the Commanding General to muster out of the service all cavalry recruits in incomplete regiments unless they I consent to come in as infantry. The number of cavalry already amounts to sixty or seventy thousand, much more than the Government can use.

The Richmond Examiner of the 29th contains the following telegrams: The Charlestown Courier of the 28th says a skirmish took place near Buckingham on Saturday last between the Confederate and Union invaders. The Unionists attempted to land but were driven off. One of our men were slightly

wounded by a shell. It is reported the enemy landed yesterday at Beanett's Point, at the mouth of Ashepo river. Four Union steamers shelled Otto Island, north of St. Helena, on Monday, and then landed. They now hold entire possession of St. Helena

A number of lights passed our bar on Monday night, and it is presumed the Union fleet was enroute South. Savannah papers of the 28th state: Fort Pulaski yesterday threw a few shot and shell at the camp of the Federals on Tybee Island, which caused a Bull Run stampede to sa-

There are six Union vessels inside the bar and five outside. A dispatch from Lynchburg, dated the 28th Floyd's command expects to go into winter quarters at Peterstown, Monroe county. The roads are almost impassable, and it is thought neither the Yankees or ourselves can accompli

anything until next spring. The Herald's dispatch says: Information has been received here that one clause in the treaty with the Mexican Government provides for a loan of ten million by our Government, to be furnished in five annual sums of two million each, in return for the mercantile advantages and transit of United States troops through

Mexican territory. Gen. McCiellan is understood to have made most urgent representations to the President in favor of a regular and systematic exchange of He will probably succeed in having his views

approved and acted upon.

There has been no advance of rebel pickets on our lines as has been stated; on the contrary, our pickets have advanced into the enemy's coun

McCall is advancing towards Leesburg, and Gen. Porter and Gen. Smith are extending their lines forward, while McDowell and Franklin are watching the enemy's centre, which is growing weaker and weaker every day. The Times' dispatch says: I am enabled to state, in the most positive

manner, that the struggle is over, and that the President's conservative policy is sustained by the Cabinet with entire unanimity. No flag has been flying from the rebel batter ies on the lower Potomac for some time until a few days since, when the South Carolina fing was unfurled, and it is now displayed all along

The World's dispatch says: Secretaries Cameron and Seward were sevena Frederick Horn vs. George B. Everheart-Elk-ded to night, but only the latter appeared. He art C. C. Affirmed. in ten days the country would rejoice at great

news.